

**CHOOSE THE BEST SINGLE ANSWER**

1. The superficial layer of cervical fascia splits into two sheets to enclose which of the following muscles?
  - a. Sternomastoid & trapezius.
  - b. Sternothyroid.
  - c. Anterior scalene.
  - d. Mylohyoid.
2. As regards to the scalenus anterior muscle all the following are true EXCEPT:
  - a. Is attached to the anterior tubercles of typical cervical vertebrae (3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>).
  - b. Is inserted on the second rib.
  - c. Is related posteriorly to roots of brachial plexus.
  - d. Separates the subclavian artery from the subclavian vein.
3. As a rule, the isthmus of the thyroid gland cross the:
  - a. Thyroid cartilage.
  - b. Hyoid bone.
  - c. 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> tracheal rings.
  - d. Cricoid cartilage.
4. The following statements concerning the parotid salivary gland are correct EXCEPT :
  - a. The external carotid artery divides within its substance to form the superficial temporal and maxillary arteries.
  - b. The facial nerve passes through it, dividing the gland into superficial and deep parts.
  - c. The secretomotor nerve supply is derived from the facial nerve.
  - d. The parotid duct pierces the buccinator muscle and opens into the mouth.
5. Regarding the submandibular salivary gland all statements are true EXCEPT:
  - a. The superficial lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle.
  - b. The deep lobe lies superficial to hyoglossus muscle.
  - c. Its parasympathetic supply is through the lesser petrosal nerve.
  - d. Its lateral surface is related to submandibular fossa of the mandible.
6. The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external and internal carotids at the level of the:
  - a. Neck of the mandible.
  - b. Cricoid cartilage.
  - c. Upper border of the thyroid cartilage.
  - d. Sternoclavicular joint.
7. Which of the following branches of external carotid artery arises opposite the tip of greater horn of hyoid bone?
  - a. Facial artery.
  - b. Lingual artery.
  - c. Superior thyroid artery.
  - d. Ascending pharyngeal artery.
8. Middle meningeal artery is the branch of:
  - a. External carotid artery.
  - b. Maxillary artery.
  - c. Superficial temporal artery.
  - d. Internal carotid artery.
9. The subclavian vein joins the internal jugular vein to form the brachiocephalic vein at which of the following structures?
  - a. The outer border of the first rib.
  - b. Behind the sternal end of the clavicle.
  - c. Behind the acromioclavicular joint.
  - d. Behind the coracoclavicular joint.

10. Which of the following is not a tributary of the internal jugular vein?  
 a. Internal vein  
 b. Inferior petrosal sinus  
 c. Inferior thyroid vein  
 d. Middle thyroid vein

11. The following statements concerning the stellate ganglion are correct EXCEPT:  
 a. It is located anterior the vertebral artery.  
 b. It is formed from a fusion of the inferior cervical ganglion with the first thoracic ganglion.  
 c. It has gray rami communicans, which pass to 7th and 8th cervical nerves.  
 d. It lies in the interval between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib.

12. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve which statement is correct:  
 a. It is a branch of the vagus nerve.  
 b. The right recurrent nerve winds around the 1st part of right subclavian artery, the left nerve winds around the arch of aorta.  
 c. It supplies the cricothyroid muscle.  
 d. It ascends in the tracheo-oesophageal groove.

13. The thyrocervical trunk usually: EXCEPT  
 a. Arises from the 1st part of the subclavian artery.  
 b. Gives off the suprascapular artery.  
 c. Gives off the inferior thyroid artery.  
 d. Related to medial border of scalenus medius muscle.

14. Regarding the thyroid gland all are true EXCEPT:  
 a. Is enclosed in the pretracheal fascia.  
 b. Is limited superiorly by the attachment of the sternohyoid muscles.  
 c. Has the recurrent laryngeal nerve ascending medial to the lateral lobes.  
 d. Receives a major blood supply from the superior thyroid artery.

15. Regarding the phrenic nerve all are true EXCEPT:  
 a. Passing onto the anterior surface of the scalenus anterior muscle.  
 b. Is derived from the C3 to C5 cervical nerve root.  
 c. Lies superficial to the prevertebral fascia.  
 d. Passes anterior to the subclavian artery on the left side.

16. Regarding the carotid sheath all are true EXCEPT:  
 a. Is attached superiorly to the base of skull.  
 b. Encloses the external carotid artery.  
 c. Fuses with the pericardium inferiorly.  
 d. Encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve.

17. Regarding the scalp: EXCEPT  
 a. Is attached by the frontalis muscle to the skull.  
 b. Is attached by the occipitalis muscle to the skull.  
 c. The muscles of scalp are innervated by facial nerve.  
 d. The dangerous area of the scalp is the loose areolar connective tissue layer.

18. With respect to the blood supply of the thyroid gland: EXCEPT  
 a. The superior thyroid artery descends to the upper pole of the thyroid lobe accompanied by the external laryngeal nerve.  
 b. The thyroid ima, when present, may arise from the aortic arch.  
 c. The inferior thyroid artery is closely related to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.  
 d. The inferior thyroid veins drain into the left internal jugular vein.



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19. Which of the following statements pertaining to sulcus terminalis of tongue is **not** true?
- Circumvallate papillae lie just in front of it.
  - Its apex is directed anteriorly.
  - Behind it lie lymphoid nodules under the mucous membrane.
  - It separates developmentally different parts of tongue.
20. Regarding the internal oblique muscle, all are true **EXCEPT**:
- Shares in formation of rectus sheath.
  - Has triple relation to the spermatic cord.
  - Gives origin to cremasteric muscle.
  - Forms the conjoint tendon with the external oblique muscle.
21. Lymphatic drainage of lower half of anterior abdominal wall is into:
- Lumbar nodes.
  - Aortic nodes.
  - Inguinal nodes.
  - Axillary nodes.
22. Short gastric branches reach the stomach through:
- Gastrosplenic ligament.
  - Lesser omentum.
  - Greater omentum.
  - Gastrophrenic ligament.
23. The second part of the duodenum lies anterior to the:
- Liver.
  - Right kidney.
  - Gall bladder.
  - Transverse colon.
24. The gall bladder shows all the following features **EXCEPT**:
- Is supplied by the cystic artery which is a branch of the right hepatic artery.
  - Consists of fundus, body and neck.
  - Lies to the right of the caudate lobe.
  - The point of transaction of the lateral border of the rectus abdominis muscle and costal margin represents the surface marking of the fundus.
25. Which statement regarding splenic artery is **not** true?
- It runs along upper border of pancreas.
  - It is the branch of superior mesenteric artery.
  - It runs a tortuous course.
  - It reaches spleen through lieno-renal ligament.
26. Control of bleeding from the cystic artery during cholecystectomy is achieved by:
- Blood transfusion.
  - Compression of the hepatic artery at the free border of lesser omentum.
  - Rapid application of a clamp on the bleeding vessel.
  - None of the above.
27. All the following statements are true about blood supply of suprarenal gland **EXCEPT**:
- There are three arteries for each gland.
  - Single vein leaves through hilus.
  - Arteries enter the gland through hilus.
  - Main artery is the direct branch of aorta.



28. All the following statements are true about the diaphragm EXCEPT:
- Has a central origin from the back of xiphoid process.
  - Has a central tendon which is pierced by the esophagus.
  - Has two crura attached to the lumbar vertebrae.
  - Has a central origin from the lower six costal cartilages.
29. Regarding the inferior vena caval opening in the diaphragm all are true EXCEPT:
- Lies in the central tendon of diaphragm.
  - Lies at the level of the 8<sup>th</sup> thoracic vertebra.
  - Transmits the right phrenic nerve.
  - Also transmits the right vagus nerve.
30. Concerning the pectinate line all are true EXCEPT:
- Anal valves are situated 2cm above the pectinate line.
  - It is considered to be the site of anal membrane in early foetal life.
  - It forms a junction between endodermal and ectodermal origin of anal canal.
  - Below the pectinate line the anal canal is innervated by inferior rectal nerves.
31. All the following arteries are the direct branches from the abdominal aorta EXCEPT the:
- Superior mesenteric.
  - Renal.
  - Inferior suprarenal.
  - Inferior phrenic.
32. The gastroduodenal artery is a branch of the:
- Coeliac trunk.
  - Pancreatoduodenal.
  - Superior mesenteric.
  - Common hepatic.
33. Concerning the inferior mesenteric artery All are true EXCEPT:
- Arises from aorta at L3 level.
  - Arises behind the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of duodenum.
  - Related to corresponding vein on its left side.
  - Continues as inferior rectal artery after crossing the left common iliac artery.
34. Regarding Scrotal skin all are true EXCEPT:
- The skin is thin, pigmented and rugose in nature.
  - Subcutaneous adipose tissue is lacking.
  - A layer of external spermatic fascia lies just deep to scrotal skin.
  - The skin is rich in sebaceous glands.
35. Regarding the levator ani muscle all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Is related superiorly to the urinary bladder, the prostate and the rectum.
  - Posteriorly is related to coccygeus muscle.
  - Forms the lateral wall of the ischiorectal fossa.
  - Has medial border which is separated from the medial border of the other levator ani by a gap.
36. Regarding the kidneys all are true EXCEPT:
- Have segmental blood supply.
  - Are separated from the 12<sup>th</sup> rib by the pleura and the diaphragm.
  - The iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves lie posterior to the kidney.
  - Renal arteries arise from the abdominal aorta at the level of L4 vertebra.



37. Regarding the celiac trunk all are true EXCEPT:
- Arises at the level of the inferior border of the pancreas.
  - Has three main branches.
  - Supplies the foregut and structures derived from it.
  - Is surrounded by a plexus of nerves.
38. The following statements refer to the inguinal canal: EXCEPT
- The posterior wall is formed by transversus abdominis.
  - The canal allows the passage of the round ligament of the uterus to the labium majus.
  - It transmits the iliohypogastric nerve.
  - The superficial ring lies directly anterior to the deep ring in the newborn.
39. All the following statements correctly applies to the portal vein EXCEPT:
- It is formed inferior the neck of the pancreas by the union of the superior mesenteric vein and the splenic vein.
  - It ascends behind the first part of the duodenum.
  - It ascends in the free margin of the hepatoduodenal ligament.
  - It lies behind the common bile duct and the proper hepatic artery.
40. Which of the following muscles initiates abduction on shoulder joint?
- Deltoid.
  - Supraspinatus.
  - Long head of biceps.
  - Serratus anterior.
41. Coracoid process of scapula gives attachment to all of the following muscles, EXCEPT:
- Long head of Biceps brachii.
  - Pectoralis minor.
  - Short head of Biceps brachii.
  - Coracobrachialis.
42. The nerve that runs over the medial wall of axilla is:
- Medial pectoral.
  - Thoracodorsal.
  - Long thoracic.
  - Ulnar.
43. Injury of the axillary nerve causes all the following EXCEPT:
- Paralysis of deltoid.
  - Loss of sensation over lower half of deltoid (badge area).
  - Paralysis of teres major.
  - Paralysis of teres minor.
44. The nerve most likely to be injured in fractures of the shaft of the humerus is the:
- Radial.
  - Median.
  - Musculocutaneous.
  - Ulnar.
45. Which of the following is a prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint?
- Flexor digitorum superficialis.
  - Lumbricals.
  - Flexor digitorum profundus.
  - Palmar interossei.



46. Which of the following is a prime extensor of proximal and distal interphalangeal joints?
- Long extensors.
  - Interossei
  - Adductor pollicis
  - None of the above
47. Regarding the terminal pulp space, all statements are true EXCEPT:
- It is closed proximally by a fibrous septum at the level of epiphyseal line of terminal phalanx.
  - It is divided into compartments by fibrous septa extending from skin to periosteum.
  - A twig supply the epiphysis before the artery enters the space
  - Pulp space infection may lead to osteomyelitis of the whole terminal phalanx
48. Regarding the serratus anterior muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- Is supplied by the thoracodorsal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
  - Arises from the upper 8 ribs.
  - Gains attachment to the medial border of the scapula
  - Protracts the scapula and rotates it laterally to produce overhead abduction.
49. Regarding the triceps muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- Is attached to the infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.
  - Is attached to the borders of the radial groove of the humerus.
  - Is attached to the ulnar olecranon.
  - Is supplied by the median nerve.
50. Regarding the flexor digitorum profundus all are true EXCEPT:
- Is supplied by both ulnar and median nerves.
  - Tendons are arranged in two layers in front of the wrist joint.
  - Has a synovial sheath in common with the flexor digitorum superficialis.
  - Is the prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint.
51. Regarding the lumbrical muscles all are true EXCEPT:
- Arise from tendons of flexor digitorum profundus.
  - Are all supplied by the median nerve.
  - Produce flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints of the fingers.
  - Produce extension at the interphalangeal joints.
52. Regarding the brachial plexus all are true EXCEPT:
- Is usually formed by the ventral rami of the lower four cervical and first thoracic nerves.
  - Has its roots situated posterior to the scalenus anterior muscle.
  - Has a posterior cord which receives contributions from all five roots of the plexus.
  - Contains three cords which lie in the neck
53. Regarding The ulnar nerve in the hand all are true EXCEPT:
- Supplies the dorsal surface of the medial one and a half fingers.
  - Passes into the hand deep to the flexor retinaculum.
  - Supplies all the interossei.
  - Supplies adductor pollicis.
54. Regarding the quadriceps femoris all the following are true EXCEPT:
- It is composed of 3 vasti and rectus femoris.
  - Inserted into the patella.
  - Extensor of knee
  - Supplied by sciatic nerve.



55. All of the following statements concerning the profunda femoris artery are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It arises from the femoral artery.
  - ☒ b- It gives rise to the superficial epigastric artery.
  - c- It gives off the lateral and medial femoral circumflex arteries.
  - d- It usually gives off four perforating branches.
56. The structures in the femoral sheath are arranged from lateral to medial side as:
- a- Femoral nerve, femoral artery, femoral vein.
  - ☒ b- Femoral artery, femoral vein, femoral canal.
  - c- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral canal.
  - d- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral nerve.
57. Regarding The femoral triangle all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is bounded medially by the adductor longus muscle.
  - ☒ b- Is bounded laterally by the rectus femoris muscle.
  - c- Contains an extension of the transversalis fascia.
  - d- Has a defect in its fascial roof.
58. Regarding the great saphenous vein all are true EXCEPT:
- ☒ a- Passes behind the medial malleolus.
  - b- Passes posterior to the knee joint.
  - c- Is accompanied by the saphenous nerve in the lower leg.
  - d- Passes through the saphenous opening.
59. All these structures occupy the superior mediastinum EXCEPT :
- a- Aortic arch.
  - ☒ b- Heart and pericardium.
  - c- Thymus.
  - d- Trachea.
60. All the following are the branches of the arch of aorta EXCEPT the:
- a- Left common carotid.
  - b- Left subclavian.
  - ☒ c- Right common carotid.
  - d- Brachiocephalic trunk.